

AMERICAN NURSEYMAN

AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE BULLETIN

Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN — December 1, 1932

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT—Communications on any subject connected with Commercial Horticulture, Nurseries or Arboriculture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We also shall be pleased to reproduce engravings relating to these topics, Orchard Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. Engravings will be made from photographs at cost.

Advertising—Last forms close (semi-monthly) on the 10th and 25th of each month. If proofs are wanted, copy should be on hand one week earlier.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" is distinctive in that it reaches an exceptional list and covers the field of the business man engaged in Commercial Horticulture—the earnest operator. Here is concentrated class circulation of high character—the Trade Journal of Commercial Horticulture, quality rather than quantity.

"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

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L. M. GEMINDER
General Manager

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

39 State Street,
Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Planting Field and Nursery. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Cooperation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units.

Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS—"AMERICAN NURSERYMAN" makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and rates the welfare of the Nursery Trade above every other consideration.

This Magazine has no connection whatever with a particular enterprise. Absolutely unbiased and independent in all its dealings.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every news corner of the Continent.

It represents the results of American industry in one of the greatest callings—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

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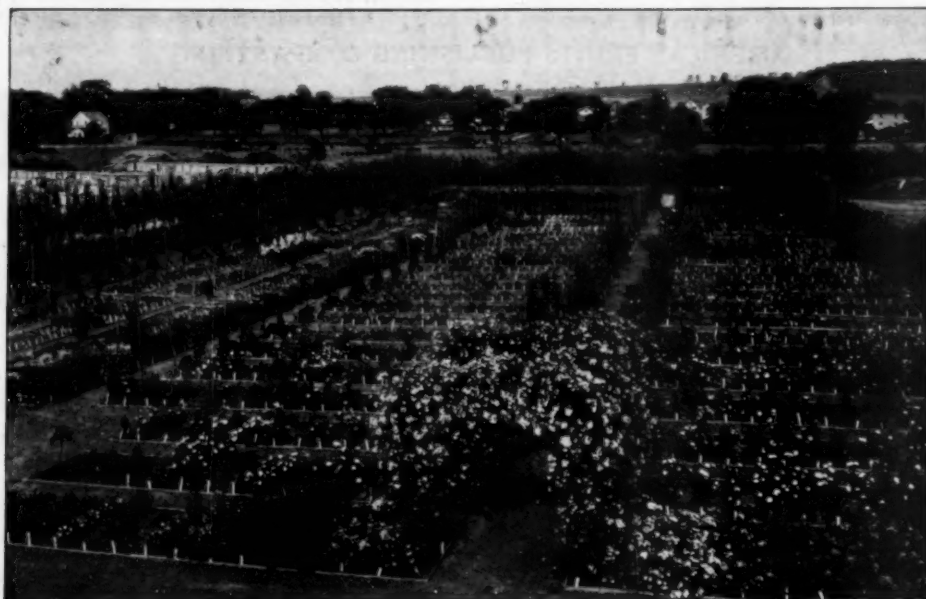
AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

Chief Exponent of the Nursery Trade

Issued 1st and 15th of each month. The National Journal of Commercial Horticulture. National and international circulation. Reaching every state in the Union. Journal appreciated by upward of 2500 Nursery readers. Subscription: \$2.00 per year; two years for \$3.00. A one-inch advertisement for \$2.10; under yearly term, \$1.90



View of the Rock Garden Display planted last spring in front of the Nursery Grounds of Cobb's Nursery, located on a busy New York State highway four miles south of Poughkeepsie. Regular Nursery display grounds are maintained on the Albany Post Road at the north end of the city, and the downtown office is on Manitou Ave.



The Jackson & Perkins Rose and Perennial Test Garden, started in the spring of 1930, contains five plants each of standard commercial varieties and several hundred undisseeded seedlings from their own Research Department and from European hybridizers. These kinds are being grown under actual garden conditions. A great many new seedlings from some 29 European rose growers are being tested here. New varieties of perennials are under observation also. This photograph was taken July 15, 1932. The trade is cordially invited to visit this garden, J. & P. advises.



New Office Building of Brown Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., formerly the residence of President Charles J. Brown, situated in Browncroft Park. The company reports that business is showing a decided turn for the better, all indications pointing to a good spring business.

The Nurseryman's Forte:
To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

The Chief Exponent of the American Nursery Trade National Journal of Commercial Horticulture

Entered September 6, 1916, at Rochester, N. Y., Post Office as second class mail matter

WITHOUT OR WITH OFFENSE TO FRIENDS OR FOES, I SKETCH YOUR WORLD EXACTLY AS IT GOES—BYRON

Vol. LVI

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 1, 1932

No. 11

Newer and Better Plants Needed For Parks

Harlan P. Kelsey Tells Park Executives at Annual Convention—Limited Selection of Tree and Shrub Varieties Must Be Guarded Against

It must be conceded at the outset, that often a chief reason for the amazing mediocrity shown in so many park plantings, both in mass and in detail, may be attributed to the meagre knowledge of the landscape architect who designs, or the park superintendent who develops and maintains our parks, of the extraordinary variety of available indigenous and exotic plant materials.

Of course there are notable exceptions where landscape architects and park superintendents have both botanical and horticultural knowledge and have kept abreast of the time, using a wide range of the better plant materials and intelligently experimenting with new introductions.

Time does not permit describing or even naming more than a few of the almost unlimited new, rare and beautiful woody plants now available for park plantings. It is of greater importance to point out the value and proper use of such material and to try especially to stimulate those responsible for the planning and development of parks, cemeteries and other public grounds to thoroughly acquaint themselves with those newer or neglected materials, and to foster a desire for experimental and comparative plantings.

How many for example know that the common White pine, *Pinus strobus*, has proven to be one of the most satisfactory and beautiful of all evergreens for a large or small formal hedge for those parts of Canada and the United States where it can be successfully grown. This grandest of American conifers is easily kept in control by shearing once a year and with its dense soft blue-green foliage becomes a feature of striking beauty. An equally tractable and distinctive subject for a lovely deciduous hedge is the 'Shingle Oak, *Quercus imbricaria*, with glossy leaves suggestive of laurel and undoubted hardness.

The A. F. Sanford Arboretum, Knoxville, Tennessee, a privately owned institution which began plantings in 1929 now has a collection of over 1800 species and varieties, practically all trees and shrubs, and is an excellent demonstration of what states, municipalities and institutions could do in providing laboratories where professional and layman alike might become acquainted with the apparently endless variety of woody plants suitable for park and other plantings. It is quite as necessary to find out what not to plant as to learn what is most useful.

There is a wide range of climatic and soil conditions in America from the sub-arctic and alpine in Canada, Alaska and our high mountain ranges to the sub-tropical in Florida, Texas and southern California, making obvious the desirability and necessity for Arboreta, Botanic Gardens and Experiment Stations for each locality, where a continuous test will prove out the worth or non-worth of the almost unlimited diversity of material with which the earth has been so bountifully endowed. A chief factor which must not be overlooked is the relative acidity, neutrality or alkalinity of the soils in each locality, a matter that is easily ascertainable.

I cannot stress too strongly that for our American plantings the basic use of Native

Trees, Shrubs and even Hardy Herbaceous materials is quite essential if we are to have results that reasonably will be perpetual and self-sustaining in fact, and present the most pleasing and appropriate outlines and landscapes.

By native I mean indigenous to the immediate section or to climate and soil zones, similar to that in which a particular park is located. There are notable exceptions of course, and here is where the most valuable



HARLAN P. KELSEY

able experiments may be made with the finer exotics which may be found adaptable to local conditions and which may add variety and charm to the landscape.

For instance, what more charming background plantings could be conceived for Canadian or Northern United States Parks than massed combinations of native balsam, White spruce, larch, arborvitae, White and Red pine, Canoe birch, Red and Sugar maple and other like trees—surely better and more appropriate than Norway spruce, Lombardy poplar and Babylon Weeping willow interlarded with Koster Blue spruce and the so-called Catalpa bungei.

If we agree therefore, that this type of material furnishes the correct fundamental basis of our plantings we may proceed to consider more in detail some of the newer and finer trees and shrubs, both native and exotic, that are now or soon will be available to give added interest and variety to our parks.

We will now get down to cases and consider a few outstanding examples of the better but neglected native plants and the finer new introductions of the woody types only.

A full paper might be devoted to the conifers alone. A handsome spruce introduced in 1914 hardly known in American plantings, is the Koyamai spruce, *Picea koyamai*, a Wilson introduction and native of Japan and Korea; is a rapid grower, narrowly pyramidal and seems to be very free from disease. An even more beautiful spruce and

perhaps the finest of all, according to the late Dr. Wilson, is the Siberian spruce, *Picea omorika*, really an old introduction though almost unknown in America. It is very hard and of dense pyramidal habit; the white bands on its leaves make it a striking object.

Picea asperata, still another Wilson introduction, has long dark green leaves and conspicuous four inch cones. It is the most vigorous of the Chinese species and would seem to have many points of superiority over the common Norway spruce.

Yeddo spruce, *Picea jezoensis*, is a beautiful and distinctive species, also with white banded leaves which make it a conspicuous object on the lawn. Another hardy and desirable spruce of somewhat similar character is Alcock spruce, *Picea alcockiana*.

Other spruces of great value are the Wilson spruce, *Picea wilsoni*, introduced from Central China in 1908 and very handsome; Himalayan spruce, *Picea smithiana*, and rarely seen although introduced in 1818; and *Picea pupurea* somewhat resembling *P. asperata*, introduced in 1910. Our well-known White spruce, *Picea canadensis*, varies greatly and only the best types should be planted, such as the Bar Harbor type with unusually fine form and silvery foliage. The western variety of Black Hills spruce, *Picea canadensis albertiana*, is perhaps better adapted for the central sections of Canada and the United States.

New dwarf forms of spruces are constantly being introduced and many of them, particularly varieties of the Norway spruce are of great use for planting in rockeries or on rocky hillsides.

The firs are as a rule more fussy as to location, soil and climatic conditions than the spruces with a tendency to lose their lower limbs with age. I have already mentioned the Northern Balsam fir, *Abies balsamea*, which is a beautiful park tree in latitudes north of say Portsmouth, New Hampshire, yet it is a comparatively short lived tree. The Fraser fir, *Abies fraseri*, of the high Southern Alleghenies, is a more beautiful tree and perhaps longer lived.

Another Wilson introduction, *Abies far-gesi*, from Central China, was considered by him of much promise. It has mahogany purple shoots and long dark green leaves, silvery on the under surface somewhat like Veitch fir. It suffers in severe winters at the Arnold Arboretum.

One of the most satisfactory of all the firs is the Nikko fir, *Abies homolepis*, thriving well in the New England States. This Japanese fir, while introduced in 1861, is hardly known in American plantings. The leaves are very thick and glossy and quite distinct, somewhat resembling the very desirable Nordmann fir, *Abies nordmanniana*.

A splendid fir rarely seen is the Cork fir, *Abies arizonica*, considered by some a variety of *lasiocarpa*. The bark is creamy white, thick and corky and the leaves white underneath. It seems hard to establish in the Eastern states but it is so unusually handsome as to be well worth trial.

The Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga douglasii*, may be considered one of our best American (Continued on Page 190)

Western New York Original Nursery Center

Over Twelve Million Dollars Invested in the Business in the State—Last Census Reports Sales Over Seven Million Dollars

WESTERN New York is known as the original center of the Nursery business in America. Lake County, Ohio, has since stolen the honor of being the largest Nursery center in the United States.

It is estimated that there are from 4000 to 5000 acres devoted to the production of Nursery stock in the Rochester district. Newark, Geneva and Dansville are generally included with Rochester in a consideration of the Rochester Nursery District. It has been estimated that the 200 firms and corporations in this district do an annual business of from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Thomas and William Smith, founders of W. & T. Smith Company, Geneva, share with George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry, who located in Rochester, the status of real pioneers in the Nursery business in Western New York.

Geneva has become known more largely within the past sixty years, through the products of her Nurseries than through any other instrumentality. So closely related to the business life of Geneva have been its Nurseries and so over-shadowing have they been in their scope and significance that the town may be said to have found the key of its wealth and success in the little trees. Over 30 firms are engaged in the business there, both wholesale and retail.

Two of the oldest, largest and most important firms in the Nursery business, with a combined average of 2,000 acres, are located in Newark. C. W. Stuart & Co., established in 1864, is one, and the other is

Jackson & Perkins Company

The original partnership of Jackson & Perkins was a very informal one, as it consisted of Charles H. Perkins and his father-in-law, A. E. Jackson. A market-gardening business was carried on for several years in a modest way, but it was not until 1873 that even a small beginning was made in the Nursery business. It started, like many other Nursery businesses, as a development from market-gardening. From the strawberry, raspberry, and blackberry patches, which produced fruit for the market, were also grown plants which were sold to neighbors or to near-by Nurserymen in Rochester and Geneva. From the vineyard, grape-wood was taken and cuttings were planted with sufficient success to encourage other and larger plantings. Little by little the Nursery business kept growing and extending. Through membership in the Western New York Horticultural Society, Mr. Perkins was brought into contact with those pioneers of the Nursery business in this country, George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry—and later with William C. Barry. The reading of H. B. Ellwanger's book, "The Rose," fired Mr. Perkins with an ambition to grow rose bushes and other ornamental Nursery stock. From this early day the idea of specializing in the growing of rose bushes was the fundamental line on which the Jackson & Perkins business developed.

In 1884 Mr. Perkins secured the services of E. Alvin Miller, a very competent propagator of roses and other Nursery stock, who had had thorough training in Germany, supplemented by several years with the Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries in Rochester. The growing of rose bushes and ornamentals was undertaken on a more extensive scale.

In 1892 George C. Perkins, just out of college, became associated with the business. Taking it up as his sole occupation, he was soon able to plan ways of profitably extending its scope. The growing of many

additional lines was taken on and a more complete assortment maintained. A diversified and a very successful importing business was also built up to supplement the production of the Jackson & Perkins Nurseries, one of the more important lines being fruit tree seedlings and rose stocks. For this line Jackson & Perkins Company have represented Mr. Charles Detriche (now Charles Detriche & Son) during nearly twenty-five years and have built up a very satisfactory business. As their own trade grew, additional greenhouses were provided, two large additional storage buildings were constructed, more farms were purchased or leased. Since George Perkins became associated with the company, he has seen and helped it grow from sales of about ten thousand dollars a year to nearly one million; from a Nursery area of about thirty acres to over one thousand; from a small local business to one that covers the entire United States and Canada. George Perkins retired from active connections with J. & P. about five years ago. On September 1, 1932, the Shiloh, N. J., branch of Jackson & Perkins Company was made a separate Nursery, known as Perkins-DeWilde Nurseries; George Perkins is president thereof, R. De Wilde, who had been superintendent ever since the branch Nursery was started, was made vice-president of the new concern.

The introduction and sale of new varieties has been a special feature of J. & P. Co. Of especial success and interest was the origination and introduction of the Dorothy Perkins rose. This was raised by Mr. Alvin Miller in the J. & P. Nurseries. At the present time it is probably the most widely disseminated rose in cultivation. Their latest introduction, which is proving a sensation, is the new climbing rose Blaze.

Says Paul Fortmiller, secretary of J. & P. Co.: "With reference to the present conditions in the Nursery business, we do not feel entirely discouraged for our fall business, particularly in the new Climbing Rose Blaze (Everblooming Paul's Scarlet Climber) Plant Patent No. 10, was larger than we anticipated during the latter part of the summer. Our traveling salesmen feel they have a fine lot of business lined up for spring. Certainly the Nursery business is no worse hit than many other lines and we are still optimistic concerning spring possibilities."

Charles H. Perkins, 2nd, is vice-president of the company; his brothers, Clarence G. and Ralph E., representing the sales end of the business, are well-known throughout the trade.

Bulk's Nurseries

Located at Babylon, on the Merrick Road, one of the main highways on Long Island, is owned and operated by Jac Bulk, who was formerly a partner in the firm of Bulk & Company, wholesale Nurseries, Boskoop, Holland.

"We have one of the finest Nurseries on Long Island," says Jac Bulk, "and though, of course, we, also, have been hit by the depression, we have kept up our sixty acres in tip top shape. The grounds have been kept free from weeds, manure has been used as usual, and stock that needed it has been transplanted. Considering conditions we have done a nice business this year, both in our retail and wholesale departments."

"We propagate most of our own stock, and grow an extensive variety of Nursery stock; mostly evergreens of which we carry over one hundred varieties. We have, also, a large stock of ornamentals, shade trees, shrubs, perennials, etc."

"We make a specialty of Taxus of which we have 100,000 plants. One block of 3,000 Upright Taxus from five to eight feet in height is a sight well worth seeing. We are firm believers in Taxus as being one of the most beautiful and lasting evergreens for all kinds of purposes such as hedges, founda-

tions, shade or sunny location, lawn specimens, etc."

"We acquired about twenty more acres close to our main Nursery this year, which will be planted with lining-out and specimen stock this coming year, to take care of the increasing wholesale clientele in the eastern states. We believe well grown and well shaped Nursery stock will be scarce in the near future, and we, for one, want to be prepared to supply the demand."

Foster Nursery Company, Inc.

This Nursery is at Fredonia, N. Y., in the "Heart of Chautauqua Grape Belt." The company is a consolidation of the J. H. Foster Nursery and Lewis & Belden Nursery now operating under the name of Foster Nursery Company. The company has about sixty acres devoted to the growing of grape vines, currants and gooseberries, and about two acres of ornamentals. A. H. Lewis, vice-president and secretary, was associated with the Geo. S. Josselyn Nurseries for thirty years and has charge of the propagation and growing of the stock. His long experience in the growing of Nursery stock is a valuable asset to the trade. D. B. Belden, president and treasurer, looks after the management of the business and has charge of the sales. The company is operated as a strictly wholesale Nursery and numbers among its customers many of the large retail houses of the United States.

During the depression planting has not been curtailed, and when business does come back they will be in position to meet all demands for first class small fruit plants.

Cobb's Nursery

This Nursery, located for 19 years at the same place in Poughkeepsie, is owned by Chester Cobb, who for the past four years has been chairman of the Poughkeepsie Yard and Garden Contest. Mr. Cobb presided over the New York Victory Celebration last May, when President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt presented Mrs. Lewis Swenson with the National Yard and Garden Contest trophy for one of the winning gardens, thus favoring Poughkeepsie a second time with national honors.

"We enjoyed our greatest volume of prosperity," says Chester Cobb, "back in the year 1925-26, when all kind of fruit stock was selling like red hots sell at a country fair. Then in the years 1927 to 1930, evergreens were good sellers. In 1931-32 business started upward with rock plants and bulbs. We are pleased to say that we oversold our stock of bulbs this fall, and credit for our success should be given to the Yard and Garden Contest."

"The Christmas wreath business is getting good; we specialize in fine wreaths. We are planning on handling live Christmas trees again this season. Our business is retail and some wholesale."

Elmer Sherwood Nursery Co., Inc.

This Nursery is located at Odessa in the heart of the Finger Lakes Park section. It consists of 77 acres of which about 65 acres are planted to ornamental Nursery stock. The Nursery specializes in evergreens—carrying about 60 varieties—and hardy

Webb Nursery Co., Inc. 131 Gould Street Rochester, N. Y.

We have in our storage plant a splendid line of

**Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs,
Roses and other stock.**

Evergreens in great variety
are shipped almost every week in the year. Write or call and see what we have to offer. If there is any finer stock anywhere, or priced more reasonably, we would like to know where it is.

NEW LISTS READY NOW.

shrubby and shade trees. "We have a small amount of perennials coming along," says a company representative, "so we are pretty well fixed to take care of the demand through this section of the country."

"We are located just off the direct road from Watkins Glen to Ithaca, which road takes travelers past Enfield Falls park, Buttermilk Falls park and Cornell University campus, all of which is within twenty miles of the Nursery."

"We have had a very good business during the past year. We are not off 10 to 15 percent in the volume of business from former years. We do not cellar anything. Everything is freshly dug. We do not try to do more than we can handle during the digging season. During the past year, we have delivered evergreens fully nine months of the year, so deliveries are practically perpetual except while the ground is so frozen stock could not be planted."

Webb Nursery Company

The office, storage plant and all other buildings are located on Gould Street, Rochester. All buildings are new and modern in every respect. The business was established in fall 1916 to do a general retail and wholesale business. The retail department is represented by agents scattered over 20 states.

"While our business has taken a drop in volume," says President Walter F. Webb, "still we have succeeded in operating at a profit right up to the present and expect to continue to do so. About two years ago we put our entire business, wholesale and retail, on a cash basis, which we believe is a decided advantage. Too much credit has been harmful to the business as a whole and the Nurseryman who dares to get away from it, is pretty sure to survive and to quickly return to normalcy, when business picks up again."

Invitation is extended to call at these Nurseries when Nurserymen are visiting the Flower City.

Tree Land Nurseries

This Nursery at Dansville, is conducted by Ulyette Brothers. The owners say: "About 30 years ago we began growing fruit trees. In that time we have seen prices as low as at present but they have always improved. We are sure there is no over-production of fruit; the trouble is distribution and underconsumption. When this is righted, the Nurseryman will have a sale for good Nursery stock. We also find the call for choice evergreens and good shrubs is improving; also find there is more call for good bulbs and perennial plants. We believe Nursery stock has always been offered at a price much too low. Buyers seem to appreciate a shrub or tree that costs a fair price, it has some value to them and will get some care. If a plant is cheap it gets little care or attention."

"We look to a good fair spring business."

Plants Withstanding Shade

Continuing an article from a previous issue of the *American Nurseryman* we list other woody shrubs which withstand partial shade with normal moisture:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | <i>Lelophyllum buxifolium</i> |
| <i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i> | <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> |
| <i>Acer spicatum</i> | <i>Ligustrum ibota regelianum</i> |
| <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> | <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> |
| <i>Aronia arbutifolia</i> | <i>Lonicera canadensis</i> |
| <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> | <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i> |
| <i>Arundinaria japonica</i> | <i>Lonicera morrowi</i> |
| <i>Berberis julianae</i> | <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> |
| <i>Berberis triacanthophora</i> | <i>Magnolia glauca</i> |
| <i>Berberis verruculosa</i> | <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> |
| <i>Buxus japonica</i> | <i>Mahonia bealei</i> |
| <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | <i>Mahonia repens</i> |
| <i>Calycanthus floridus</i> | <i>Osmanthus aquifolium</i> |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> |
| <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> | <i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i> |
| <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | <i>Rubus odoratus</i> |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | <i>Stephanandra flexuosa</i> |
| <i>Cornus mas</i> | <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus</i> |
| <i>Cornus rugosa</i> | <i>Taxus baccata</i> |
| <i>Corylus</i> | <i>Taxus canadensis</i> |
| <i>Cotoneaster salicifolia</i> | <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> |
| <i>Focosa</i> | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> |
| <i>Diervilla trifida</i> | <i>Teucrium caroliniana</i> |
| <i>Epigaea repens</i> | <i>Viburnum lantana</i> |
| <i>Hamamelis mollis</i> | <i>Viburnum lentago</i> |
| <i>Hamamelis vernalis</i> | <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | <i>Viburnum sieboldi</i> |
| <i>Ilex crenata</i> | <i>Zanthorhiza apiifolia</i> |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | |
| <i>Laurocerasus officinalis</i> | |

Mechanics Lien Law Legislation Revived

Officers of the Missouri Nurserymen's Association are endeavoring to arouse all the Nurserymen in that state to the desirability of having passed by the state legislature a mechanics lien law which will protect the Nursery and florist industry in that state. Secretary William A. Weber writes the Missouri Nurserymen as follows:

Dear Sir:—Conditions are changing very fast, in all walks of life. Business must be managed from a new angle if one expects to continue. We are all laboring under a heavy burden and strain making it necessary to protect ourselves from losses on what small business we may do.

All other industries are protected by a materialmen's Lien Law in this state, but the Nurseryman, florist or landscape man has no protection whatever, should a client fail to pay his just obligation after work and material has been furnished on a landscaping job. In the past two or three years quite a number of these cases have come to a number of our members in the trade.

There is now a movement on foot and a preliminary bill has been drafted to have a Uniform Mechanics Lien Law passed in Washington this coming winter, a copy of which I have in my files. Should anyone wish a copy I will gladly arrange for additional copies.

As secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Nurserymen's Association and also a member of a special Lien Law Committee for this state, I have also been instructed to proceed with arrangements for introduc-

ing an independent bill before our next Legislature to secure, if possible, a law protecting the Nursery and florist industry in this state. In order to do this, however, it will be necessary to raise a fund to defray necessary expenses in preparing and supporting this bill to its final passage.

I herewith wish to advise an amendment to our present Mechanics and Materialmen's Lien Law was introduced in the last Legislature. It received a reading and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, in which committee, it died owing to the lack of support of this committee. We feel our bill will receive better support if it is introduced as a separate and distinct bill.

The Missouri State Nurserymen's Association is sponsoring this bill and is enlisting the support of all Nurserymen, florists and landscape men in this state who have this industry at heart and want to do their bit in bringing same to pass.

If you are willing to assist us, we kindly ask you to reply on the enclosed card* when I will gladly give further details as to our procedure. The time is drawing near when this question should be given serious consideration.

*The card referred to lists five items; Nurserymen are asked to check those in which they are interested. The items are: 1—I am interested in a State Lien Law. 2—I will do what I can to help pass this bill. 3—I will promise to support same by a substantial subscription. 4—I would like more information on this subject. 5—I am not interested in a State Lien Law.

Connecticut Believes in Highway Beautification

From the New London, Conn., Day, of November 4, 1932

Connecticut has the distinction of having the most highly developed program of statewide highway beautification in the United States. Although roadside beautification and landscaping as an organized movement in charge of a state highway department was inaugurated in some other states prior to the time that the Connecticut department organized its landscape division in 1927, residents of this state may well point with pride to the results of the program which is now in its fifth year.

Previous to the organization of the bureau, at various times and under different agencies, Connecticut has had tree-planting programs. From 1924 to 1927 experiments were carried on in the conservation of native trees and shrubs by the Connecticut state highway department. These experiments included the transplanting of native plant material that would be destroyed in the course of construction and the mowing of roadsides in a way that native plant life growing in safe locations might be saved and allowed to develop.

The general assembly of 1927 passed legislation giving the state highway commission jurisdiction over all trees, shrubs and other vegetation within state highway rights of way and authorized planting and maintenance. July 1, 1927, a landscape division was organized in the state highway department and for more than four years has been working to improve the roadsides in an aesthetic as well as a utilitarian way.

Realizing that trees are the chief asset of a beautiful community and that they must be kept in good condition to protect traffic, one of the first activities of the newly created bureau was to make a survey of the older trees. As a result it became immediately necessary to start an intensive program of removing dangerously defective trees and dead limbs. In addition to caring for the older shade trees, new trees have been planted along the highways. Varieties of trees most suitable for roadside planting are used. They are placed with an eye to the nature of the lands on either side of the highway, dangerous curves which should not be hidden from sight, public utility lines, the character of the soil, etc.

In the State of Connecticut since 1927 the landscape division of the state highway department has annually planted 3,000 Nursery grown shade trees more than two inches in caliper. This includes trees planted along roads which have been newly built or re-

surfaced, replacement planting and miscellaneous planting.

Three Nurseries in Eastern Conn.

The conservation of the desirable native growth along Connecticut highways is also of the utmost importance. Where in the early days of road building, wild flowers, shrubs and plants were torn out and thrown away, the state now conserves them carefully.

Five stock yards or temporary Nurseries, are now located in Putnam, Ellington, Wilton, Wethersfield and Essex. Suitable wild plants are collected and planted in the Nurseries, tended carefully to insure satisfactory growth and left for transplanting to new locations. Approximately 80 per cent of the stock in these yards is native wild growth conserved ahead of highway construction and from the woods and meadows of generous landowners interested in the work and glad to rid their fields and pastures of the plants.

The remaining 20 per cent has either been purchased at bargain prices from commercial Nurseries or given to the division by owners of gardens and estates having surplus stock to dispose of.

In this way 100,000 plants, trees and shrubs excellently adapted to the needs of the bureau has been saved from destruction. Some idea of the great amount of work done in the field may be had when it is considered that last spring alone, approximately 65,000 trees and shrubs were planted.

Protected Historic Spots

In addition to the maintenance of trees along the highway, to landscaping, the conservation of native growth and rest places, the state highway department has made an effort to protect historical trees, boulders, monuments, milestones and other landmarks within the state's rights of way. A few years ago a law was passed requiring the state highway commission to maintain the old milestones within state highway boundaries, and attention is now being given to this work. Many milestones have been repaired and reset. In some localities small areas around the stones have been landscaped.

With such an ambitious and worthwhile program and with so much already accomplished it is safe to say that within a decade the work which has been accomplished in the way of roadside beautification will have been increased a hundred fold.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

American Nursery Trade Bulletin



CHIEF EXPONENT OF THE AMERICAN NURSERY TRADE

Featuring the Nursery Trade and Planting News of American and foreign activities as they affect American conditions. Fostering individual and associated effort for the advancement of the Nursery and Planting Industry.

Absolutely independent.

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Largest District Organization in the Trade
ILLINOIS STATE NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Leading State Nursery Trade Organization

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Forms close on 10th of month for mid-month issue and on 25th of previous month for first-of-month issue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER 1, 1932

Ralph Thrall Olcott Founder of American Nursery Trade Journalism

THE FIRST Nursery trade paper in America was established in 1893, as long-time Nursery concerns know, and for nearly thirteen years was conducted under the personal and exclusive direction of the late Ralph T. Olcott, who later founded the AMERICAN NURSERYMAN on broad and untrammelled lines.

"The dean of Nursery Trade Journalists."—John Watson

A Policy Roundly Echoed

"Cultivated Americans, impatient with cheap sensationalism and windy bias, turn increasingly to publications edited in the historical spirit. These publications, fair-dealing, vigorously impartial, devote themselves to the public weal in the sense that they report what they see, serve no masters, fear no groups."—Time Magazine

Sound Distribution

"Distribution has been much stressed, perhaps correctly, by executives, organizations and business analysts as the present main problem of industry. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that there can be no sound distribution that is not based on sound production.

"To find and serve a market is to presuppose a capacity to produce economically, wastelessly. Buyers have a way of seeking out the producer who best serves them at the factory."—Charles Ault, Auburn, Me.

"A paper which gives the best value for the money to the reader will give the best value to the advertiser as well. I don't think there is any argument about the soundness of this view."—H. Dumont, Chicago, Ill., in Printer's Ink.

The Mirror of the Trade

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

A double wrong is done whenever government, particularly the federal government, invades the field of private enterprise, is the opinion of Samuel B. Pettengill, Indiana Congressman and a member of the Shannon Committee investigating government in business. He says this "double wrong" consists in taking business away from business and taxing the business so deprived to sustain its competition.

"Many services of government," says Congressman Pettengill, "are absolutely essential to civilization. But a double wrong is done whenever government—I am speaking now of the federal government—invades the field of private enterprise. Today we find Uncle Sam, without authority under the Constitution, invading at least one hundred fields of industry. It takes business away from business and taxes the business so deprived to sustain its competition.

"Every day we hear of some new and astonishing example of far reaching bureaucracy. There was brought to our attention the Federal Barge Line on the Mississippi River—a government-owned corporation. To it the government has turned over \$12,000,000 of property and \$12,000,000 of cash. It has been operating since 1924. Its water craft pay no taxes whatever and not a single cent of return to Uncle Sam on his investment. After eight years a \$24,000,000 concern shows no profits whatever, to say nothing of taxes. It fails each year to even earn 5 per cent on its investment by \$1,200,000. It, in fact, earns nothing. Meantime \$100,000,000 of tax money has been spent on providing it with a navigable right-of-way for which it, of course, pays nothing. It has a fleet of some 300 water craft competing with the railroads for freight.

"Meantime the government through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is pouring millions of dollars into the railroads to save them from receivership, and at the same time taxes them to finance an unprofitable water competitor. This is government in business."

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

S. H. Gibbons, General Manager of the National Pecan Marketing Association, a grower-owned, grower-controlled cooperative, two years old, in an article entitled "Shall We Support Cooperative Marketing?" in "The Catkin," house organ of the association, says:

"It so often happens in the beginning of a cooperative movement that producers are sold on the movement on the basis of price. Workers in going out to solicit growers are prone to try to sell the growers the idea by attempting to show that by coming into the organization the producer will get a higher price for his product than he can be selling outside. While this may be true it at the same time holds that no cooperative movement should ever be sold on that basis. There are many things that the cooperative can and will do for the industry that will result in a higher price for the producers but such higher prices do not necessarily come at the outset but come rather later. It may be stated conclusively that if some of these things are not done, producers will receive less and less for their product, and this is particularly true of pecans.

"Some of the things above referred to are: (a) stabilizing the industry; (b) standardizing the product; (c) advertising to bring about a wider use of the product; (d) securing more equitable transportation facilities comparable to those enjoyed by competing products; (e) and securing legislative protection for the pecan against competing products, where such protection is right and legitimate."

We quote Mr. Gibbons in part with the thought that Nurserymen who are particularly interested in the cooperative movement under consideration by the Southwestern Association may desire to know how the matter is regarded by another industry which has already had some experience along that line.

Quality Merchandising

"As was expected and forecast some eighteen months ago," says the Eddy-Rucker Company, marketing consultants of Cambridge, Mass., "the victims of price cutting are attempting to start a planned movement toward Quality Merchandising.

"It is questionable whether or not the proponents of this movement will attract any greater following than was attracted to the movement against price-cutting, and for the same reason:

"No one ever showed the rank and file of price-cutters in a conclusive way that price-cutting to create volume was practically a certain failure; no one has even now sufficient mathematical proof to demonstrate that the profit possibilities of quality merchandising are greater than price merchandising.

"It is the rank and file of manufacturers and distributors who create unhealthy competitive conditions. It ought to be perfectly clear that emphasis on price will continue so long as one current fallacy remains fixed in the minds of the average business man. That fallacy is: 'Volume is the creator of profits, and low prices are the creators of volume.'

"So long as this fallacy continues, just so long will talk against price-cutting and for quality be 'just talk'."

These merchandising experts make a chart which shows how much additional volume in units must be sold of an item whose price has been cut 15%. A glance at this chart by any merchant will be sufficient to assure him that his price-cutting tactics will not carry him very far toward a monthly or annual operating profit.

Trunks of Trees Shrink

That the trunks of trees during clear days of the growing period, shrink in the daytime and expand at night, has been graphically shown in a growth measurement study conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the tree trunk is at its smallest girth; at 6 o'clock in the morning it registers its longest measurement.

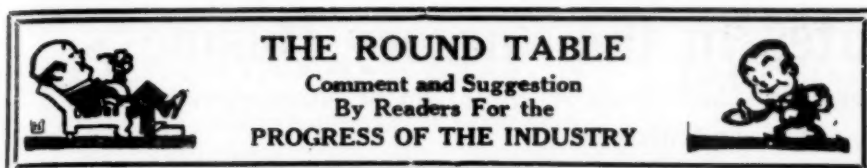
Dr. Raymond Kienholz, in charge of the experiment, explains that in the day time the sun withdraws moisture from the tree, which diminishes the diameter. At night, the tree replenishes its store of moisture and the trunk increases in size.

The minute daily contraction and expansion of the tree are recorded by a remarkable instrument known as the dendrograph.

Facing a New Age

"The period of 1920 to 1930 was a decade of intensive selling; money was more plentiful; the country in general was being developed; the population was becoming centralized and sales volume was paramount. It was during this period of intensive selling that more people got into production; they planted stock, and most Nurserymen started listing lining-out stock, selling to every buyer whether they were legitimate men in the business or not. The wholesaler has not been close enough to his customer, and the retailer has not given the wholesaler the proper consideration. Many wholesalers gave wholesale quotations to retail clients, and yet many retail Nurserymen have turned in and glutted the wholesale Nurserymen's market with their surplus; they sold all they could retail, and cut the wholesale price to turn their surplus, often selling far below cost of production.

These conditions, together with our present economic change of the country, are making all of us face a new age—an age of management—Leo Conard, Pres. Okla. Nurserymen's Assn., Stigler, Okla.



Dangerous Sections of Clarke-McNary Act Listed

Editor American Nurseryman:

The Committee on State and Government Nurseries very much appreciates your thoughtfulness in re-printing the Clarke-McNary Act. Every Nurseryman should preserve this copy for reference. They should study this act most carefully.

The July session of the A. A. N. gave considerable thought to this act and the methods of amending it so that it would become again, as intended, an act for the sake of forests and not one to develop State Nurseries. This act was successfully put through Congress by deception. The Agricultural Committee that recommended it was thinking of the forests principally.

Congressman Purnell, who was a member of that committee, spoke to the Nurserymen as follows: "I know that when we wrote it, the Committee on Agriculture had in mind the general picture of reforestation, particularly with the desire to prevent fires. . . . Sections 4 and 5, which, as I have learned recently, have proven a disturbing element in your industry, not so much for what they have actually done as for the potentialities they contain. I want to say that I am unalterably opposed to the federal government at any time interfering with private business."

Later in his address Congressman Purnell made the following statement. "I repeat what I said in the beginning that the principle is wrong, and it is the principle we are trying to correct here today. What are we going to do about it? Just as the people themselves set in motion all these requests for legislation so you as individuals and as a group must set in motion the machinery to undo any damage that has been done or correct some provision that you do not like."

Congressman Purnell has here suggested the way; it is up to the Nurserymen to make a united and strenuous effort to have the Clarke-McNary Act amended at the coming short session of Congress. We must work fast.

It is urged that the state and its officers of every regional association should circularize their membership and through them talk this over with their Congressmen and Senators quickly. Let them understand the problem before they return to Washington.

We urge that the Nurserymen turn to page 113 of the proceedings of the American Association last July. All members have a copy. Read Congressman Purnell's address before the convention and the remarks from Nurserymen that follow.

Referring to the act briefly, Nurserymen are in harmony with reforestation and forest preservation—they are not in favor of other purposes. Sections 4 and 5 must be repealed or amended. Under section 4 the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cooperate with states for the purpose of establishing windbreaks, shelter belts, etc. A fund is set up for this work to be matched by funds from the State Treasurer.

Section 5 gives the Secretary of Agriculture direct authority to assist the owners of

farms in establishing shelter belts, windbreaks and other valuable forest growth. This also sets up a sum of money.

The other portions of the act have the accord and support of the Nurserymen. Make it clear to the Congressmen and Senators whom you can contact that Sections 4 and 5 are harmful, that they are dangerous to the Nursery business and each year sees many millions of trees distributed in plain competition with the Nurserymen, and that to serve no purpose but to provide jobs.

We urge that the executive committees of all state and regional associations act on this matter quickly and set up the machinery to make direct contact with all Congressmen in the states.

A. A. N. Committee on State and Government Nurseries

Blooming Roses Attract Visitors—Thousands of roses in bloom in the rose gardens established by Behnke Nurseries, Beltsville, Md., a year or more ago, drew thousands of travelers on the Washington-Baltimore Boulevard this fall. The gardens consist of 500 choice varieties, including the most favorite and the latest introductions gathered from the four corners of the continent.

Albert Behnke, owner, is an expert horticulturist and rose specialist who has been with a number of the leading Nurseries and rose growers in America.

Hosts to Latin-American Visitors—Through efforts of Dr. Felipe Marquez, Jr., Consul-General of Guatemala, a distinguished group of Latin-Americans visited the California Nursery property at Niles, Cal., last month, to study the American method of growing and marketing ornamental plants and fruit trees in Central America. After a luncheon served in the old adobe, the party was taken on a tour of inspection by M. F. Sanchez, interpreter for the company.

More Sales Is Aim

The fall campaign of the florists national society was put under way in October. The campaign is being developed and conducted by Major P. F. O'Keefe, president of the O'Keefe Advertising Agency of Boston and New York. Major O'Keefe is the man who created the slogan of the florists' trade—"Say It With Flowers." The big idea behind the new florist campaign, says Major O'Keefe, is more sales, to more people, more frequently.

Trapping Japanese Beetles

New Jersey state authorities tested the possibilities of control of Japanese beetles on a large scale by putting out 2100 traps in an acre of approximately 75 square miles and captured over 48 tons of beetles. Yet the man in charge of this state work appears somewhat pessimistic as to possibilities of controlling the Japanese beetle in this way.

Federal men set 476 traps in a badly infested area and captured thirteen and a half million beetles.

Titus Nursery Co., Waynesboro, Va., last month entertained a party of 40 people. Guests inspected the boxwood and broad-leaved evergreen Nursery at Afton, in the morning, and listened to Nursery Manager Quillen discuss various types of evergreens, their habits and suitability. After a picnic lunch, provided by the Nursery, the party journeyed to the main grounds at Waynesboro where they were shown order filing and packing methods, followed by a pruning demonstration.

Pinellas County Nurserymen, at their recent meeting in St. Petersburg, Fla., heard M. J. Soule talk on annual plants and flowers used for beautification, and James Shoecraft discuss the gladioli.

Charles G. Hooker, retired Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y., died November 16, from a heart attack. Mr. Hooker, sixty-eight years old, was prominently identified with the Nursery business in Western New York.

The California Nursery Company at Niles, Cal., has inaugurated a new fast delivery service to points in central California, using special trucks for the purpose.

H. Marshall, Middletown, Ohio, Nurseryman, has made a donation of a dozen American elm trees to the local Board of Education for beautifying various school grounds.

Better Use Some Coal Before He Freezes



Nation and States In the Nursery Business

By Henry W. Kruckeberg, Secretary California Association of Nurserymen, in "California Cultivator"

ARE we becoming a spoon-fed nation? Has individual initiative, vision, executive ability and achievement become so dulled that we, Micawber like, expect the government to turn up something for us? Are we all blind to the fact that government has but one source of revenue, namely taxation, hence the wider governmental activities in the spheres of private business, the more taxes people will have to pay? Since government operations in commercial enterprises can be carried on without any regard to profits or losses, two unavoidable factors in private businesses, such activities constitute a menace and a hardship to individual undertakings. Being exempt from taxation, government properties render all the more difficult the balancing of budgets, which just now are agitating economists throughout the world.

The activities of government in fields once considered the domain of private enterprises is indeed surprising. Why, do you know the federal government operates barge lines, transportation companies, laundries and dry cleaning services; that it manufactures steel, clothing, harness and saddlery; that it sells ship stores, runs cafeterias, dairy farms and nurseries? In the face of these facts is it any wonder that there has been appointed a congressional committee to investigate this whole subject? It is obvious that other industries besides the commercial plant business are being jeopardized by too much government business in private business.

It is not generally known, but nevertheless true, that both the federal and nearly all the state governments of Uncle Samuel's domains are in the nursery business. This is made possible by the operation of the Clarke-McNary act, which is ostensibly a measure "To provide for the protection of forest lands . . . and to provide for reforestation of denuded areas, and for the extension of national forests." With this no nurseryman can find fault, but the "little joker" that opens Pandora's box for oceans of trouble is the innocent and concluding phrase, "and for other purposes." Of course "other purposes" can mean anything and everything. The tie-up between the federal government and the several states occurs in section 4, which reads as follows:

That the secretary of agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the various states in the procurement, production and distribution of forest tree seeds and plants for the purpose of establishing windbreaks, shelter breaks and farm wood lots upon denuded or non-forested land within such cooperating states, under such conditions and requirements as he may prescribe, to the end that forest tree seeds or plants so procured, produced or distributed shall be used effectively for planting denuded or non-forested lands in the cooperating states and growing timber thereon.

This tie up between the federal government and the several states merits elucidation. Stated in simple English the act says "You (the states) put up so much and we (the federal government) will duplicate it." As supplementary to section 4 the act provided that \$100,000 should be appropriated for the carrying out of its provisions under this dual authority, the matter being placed in the hands of the secretary of agriculture. What the department did was to allocate to each state qualifying \$2,000 out of the \$100,000, covered in section 5 of the act. Of this sum the federal government distributed \$93,334, the different states put in \$232,000, making a total of \$325,000 for the year 1931, but in addition the states expended \$353,000 for reforestation, or a total of \$678,000 for the country as a whole. During this same period there was about 25,510,000 trees distributed

under the Clarke-McNary act. Certainly, from a reforestation point of view, this number is no cause for alarm. The complaint is quite general in the nursery trade that great numbers of these trees found their way into private channels. In the treeless prairie states large numbers were donated to farmers for wood lot plantings, for windbreaks and shelter belts; in other states many were donated for highway planting, or else sold below cost of production as an article of commerce; in still other cases quantities were allotted under like conditions to counties and municipalities for park development and foundation plantings around government buildings and the adornment of public grounds; and finally numbers were donated to public officials and their friends. If this practice is kept up for a few years, the twenty-five million will increase to fifty and a 100 million. In the meantime the legitimate nurserymen will be crowded out of the picture. As an evidence of this, two years after the passing of the bill, private land owners in New York state obtained for planting 8,464,000 trees from state nurseries; in 1931 16,470,455 were distributed for like purposes. To what extent plant material from the state nurseries in California has found its way in similar channels of distribution the writer has no means of knowing.

As has already been premised the trouble is not so much in the law as in its interpretation and enforcement. When under the clause "and other purposes" county and state forestry officials go into the highways and byways and "assist" real farmers and wealthy land owners to secure trees at prices below cost of commercial production the practice becomes a menace to the nursery industry; when the state supplies government trees for public plantings it is an interference with private enterprise; when supplies of plant material are donated to public bodies for any purpose other than reforestation, it is inimical to a legitimate industry of the state and an injustice to a large class of taxpayers.

It will be understood that the remedy for prevailing conditions is both federal and state. Sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary law should be amended. Insofar as state legislation is concerned, the remedy is simple. Confine the State Forestry Commission's duties to reforestation, with a proviso that under no conditions shall it sell or donate any of its plant material in competition with the commercial plant industry. Insofar as the commercial growers of plant material are concerned, the important thing is to write their representatives in Congress (both House and Senate) explaining the situation with concrete facts and asking the amendment of sections 4 and 5 of the federal law; and as supplementary, write their assemblyman and senator at Sacramento to work for an amendment to the state act that will achieve the same results. The American Association of Nurserymen, as well as many sectional organizations of commercial plantmen, are on record in opposition to the government being in the nursery business. Are you?

More Parks Needed

Estimates prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor indicate that there has been an increase in the areas of municipal parks in the United States of at least one-third between 1925 and 1930. This is concrete evidence of the increasing attention given to the need of recreational areas in or near population centers. It is stated that the commonly accepted standard of park and recreation space for cities is one acre to each 100 persons. It is added that most large cities fall far short of the standard because of the high cost of land in densely populated areas.

Kiehm's Virginia Nurseries, at Norfolk, Va., have been incorporated. E. F. Duke is president.

NEW YORK NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y., Secy.

Plans for the New York State Nurserymen's Association convention, which is to be held in conjunction with the third annual Nurserymen's conference at the New York State College of Agriculture January 24-27 are rapidly being perfected.

Dean Carl E. Ladd, of the state colleges of agriculture and home economics, will welcome the Nurserymen. He is to be followed by a discussion of the business situation by Dr. G. F. Warren, head of the department of agricultural economics. Dr. E. L. Worthen of the department of agronomy will suggest soil management practices, and tell where manure and commercial fertilizers may best be used. Dr. H. B. Tukey, of the New York state agricultural experiment station at Geneva, will list the new fruit varieties that pay. L. H. Bailey, emeritus dean of the state college of agriculture, will speak on, "Will the Nurseryman of the future be merely a specialist?"

W. G. Howard, superintendent of lands and forests of the state conservation department, will explain the state reforestation program. The opportunity for New York Nurserymen in proper roadside planting is to be presented by Gilmore D. Clark, landscape architect of the Westchester County park commission. Dr. R. W. Curtis, of the department of ornamental horticulture will ask the question, "Does your salesman give proper planting advice?" Professor Bristow Adams, editor of publications of the state colleges, and E. L. D. Seymour, associate editor of the Florists' Exchange, will discuss telling and selling, and state the benefits to be derived from Nursery trade journals.

Victor Ries, of the department of horticulture of the Ohio State University, will discuss successful packing and shipping of perennials. The proper planting of home grounds will be explained by Professor J. P. Porter of the department of ornamental horticulture.

Other Features

In addition to the regular business sessions of the association, the group will hold a banquet, inspect the new experiments in progress at the Cornell University agricultural experiment station, and discuss the recent findings of other experiment stations.

One of the newer experiments now in progress, which will be reported at the meetings, is to discover the effect of waxing the roots, or the roots and tops, of narrow-leaved evergreens for shipping. Several types of evergreens and several kinds of wax are used in an effort to find a way to avoid baling evergreen roots in dirt and paying freight on the added weight of the ball of earth; which has hitherto been considered necessary to keep the roots moist until the stock is replanted.

The only cactus Nursery in the world, it is reported, is located in Miami, Florida, owned and operated by K. H. Stumpp. Here are to be found hundreds of varieties of cactus, from the desert kind to that which thrives on moist land.

PECAN TREES

CAR LOTS our specialty, but we accept orders from nurserymen for any number of trees.

Simpson Nursery Co.

Monticello, Fla. Established 1902

FREDONIA GROWN

**Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries
Blackberries and Raspberries**

A complete stock in all the standard varieties
including the new

**Fredonia, Ontario and Portland
GRAPES**

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FREDONIA, N. Y.

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Every State In the Union
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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
P. O. BOX 124 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"PAINESVILLE NURSERIES"

**ATTRACTIVE PRICES
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT**

Northern Ohio-grown Roses; Fruit Trees
and Small Fruits; Ornamental Trees and
Shrubs; Vines, Perennials, Evergreens;
Domestic and Imported Bulbs.



Headquarters for Flowering Cherries

Amanogawa, Avium fl. pl., Beni-Higan,
James Veitch, Kofugen, Kwanzan, Mt.
Fuji, Naden, Paul Wohlert, Rhexi fl. pl.,
Shirofugen, Sieboldi, Yoshino and Japan
Weeping.

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Storrs & Harrison Company
PAINESVILLE, OHIO

MILWAUKEE LANDSCAPES ITS ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, made plans early this year to begin the landscaping of its superhighways, making lanes of natural beauty out of the broad thoroughfares which have established their utility as life saving agencies and as facilities for fast and comfortable travel.

Says C. B. Whitnall of the county park board: "The park board's Nursery has cultivated native shrubs and trees for this highway planting. We intend to use the trees indigenous to this section so they will fit naturally into the landscape.

"The planting arrangement is natural

way traffic separated by an esplanade and bordered on the outside by wide shoulders. Another highway, to Chicago, is 160 feet wide.

The accompanying illustrations show two highways in Wisconsin, one an improved unplanted highway, and by comparison an improved highway beautified by roadside planting. There is no hesitation as to which highway appeals most to the automobilist.

The Pacific Rural Press, a few months ago, asked the question: "Why don't we do a better job of planting trees, shrubs and flowers by our roadsides?" Said that publication: "Oftentimes we spend as much as

about the beautification of the highways in New England.

So have Nurserymen in other states realized the new field that is opened up for the use of Nurserymen's material and services by highway beautification plans.

Nurserymen generally can do much good work by sponsoring and aiding in the development of the highways, at the same time greatly benefiting their own business.

Campaign Aids Subscribers Only

The November "Sales Booster," six-page leaflet put out by the National Campaign Headquarters office of the Society of American Florists, advises florist campaign subscribers that the new campaign which starts on January 1, 1933 has been so planned that it will benefit subscribers only.

"For next year plans are being made whereby every penny subscribed will be spent only for those who provide the funds." After January 1, "the non-subscribing florist who has been benefitting without participating will be eliminated from consideration and only those who spend their money will profit from the campaign."

This is an excellent idea, and one which should prove an incentive for florists to join up in the national campaign.

The hue and cry of subscribers to practically every campaign is that non-subscribers benefit as much as do the actual subscribers. The Florists National Campaign plans for 1933 will change all this. Campaign Headquarters states:

"In future the National Campaign will be interested in boosting the sales of those florists who are interested in helping themselves to the extent of subscribing to this campaign. No longer can the 'rider'—the fellow who rides along on the crest of the wave without paying his share—expect to profit by the efforts of others. After January next, the benefits will accrue to those florists who deserve the benefits, the florists who have saved the industry from utter demoralization during the terrible years just past, the florists who have paid their share."



Improved Unplanted Highway in Wisconsin

rather than formal. In a few years, we hope that a drive over one of these superhighways will resemble traveling through the native woods, the roadsides green with foliage, the pavements shaded by branches.

"In addition to this beautification of the rights of way, much progress is being made toward preserving the appearance of the road sides, saving attractive views of meadows, hills and woods from the mar of billboards.

"The public is being educated to an appreciation of beauty from the highway."

Milwaukee County three years ago adopted a program for the acquisition of the broad rights of way necessary for extensive highway plantings. Two of its main highways, U. S. 16 and U. S. 18, are 160 foot wide providing two twenty foot pavements for one



Improved Planted Highway in Wisconsin

thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars a mile to make a smooth ribbon of concrete or asphalt, and usually we forget to spend \$500 or \$1000 a mile additional to finish the job and put a frame of greenery around that highway." Last year in California \$50,000,000 was spent on state highways alone, and of this amount only \$17,000 was for roadside planting.

States all over the Union are awaking to the logic of highway planting. Minnesota has perfected a permanent organization to be known as the Conference on Roadside Utilization and Development, and Nurserymen of Minnesota are prominently identified with it.

The New England Nurserymen's Association and the Horticultural Society of Boston have been working cooperatively to bring

LEGISLATION

CLARKE-McNARY LAW

[Act of June 7, 1924, (43 Stat. 653), as amended]

An act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed, in cooperation with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies, to recommend for each forest region of the United States such systems of forest fire prevention and suppression as will adequately protect the timbered and cut-over lands therein with a view to the protection of forest and water resources and the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor.

Sec. 2. That if the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that the system and practice of forest fire prevention and suppression provided by any State substantially promotes the objects described in the foregoing section, he is hereby authorized and directed, under such conditions as he may determine to be fair and equitable in each State, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, and through them with private and other agencies therein, in the protection of timbered and forest-producing lands from fire. In no case other than for preliminary investigations shall the amount expended by the Federal Government in any State during any fiscal year, under this section, exceed the amount expended by the State for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, including the expenditures of forest owners or operators which are required by State law or which are made in pursuance of the forest protection system of the State under State supervision and for which in all cases the State renders satisfactory accounting. In the cooperation extended to the several States due consideration shall be given to the protection of watersheds of navigable streams, but such cooperation may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be extended to any timbered or forest producing lands or watersheds from which water is secured for domestic use or irrigation within the cooperating States.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall expend such portions of the appropriations authorized herein as he deems advisable to study the effects of tax laws, methods, and practices upon forest perpetuation, to cooperate with appropriate officials of the various States or other suitable agencies in such investigations and in devising tax laws designed to encourage the conservation and growing of timber, and to investigate and promote practical methods of insuring standing timber on growing forests from losses by fire and other causes. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$2,500,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this Act.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the various States in the procurement, production, and distribution of forest-tree seeds and plants, for the purpose of establishing wind breaks, shelter belts, and farm wood lots upon denuded or nonforested lands within such cooperating States, under such conditions and requirements as he may prescribe to the end that forest-tree seeds or plants so procured, produced, or distributed shall be used effectively for planting denuded or nonforested lands in the cooperating States and growing timber thereon: Provided, That the amount expended by the Federal Government in cooperation with any State during any fiscal year for such purposes shall not exceed the amount expended by the State for the same purposes during the same fiscal year. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$100,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed, in cooperation with appropriate officials of the various States or, in his discretion, with other suitable agencies, to assist the owners of lands in establishing, improving, and renewing woodlots, shelter belts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops: Provided, That, except for preliminary investigations, the amount expended by the Federal Government under this section in cooperation with any State or other cooperating agency during any fiscal year shall not exceed the amount expended by the State or other cooperating agency for the same purpose during the same fiscal year. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not more than \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 6. That section 6 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page 961) is hereby amended to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to examine, locate and recommend for purchase such forested, cut-over or denuded lands within the watersheds of navigable streams as in his judgment may be necessary to the regulation of the flow of navigable streams or for the production of timber and to report to the National Forest Reservation Commission the results of such examination; but before any lands are purchased by the commission said lands shall be examined by the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Director of the Geological Survey, and a report made by them to the commission showing that the control of such lands by the Federal Government will promote or protect the navigation of streams or by the Secretary of Agriculture showing that such control will promote the production of timber thereon.

Sec. 7. That to enable owners of lands chiefly valuable for the growing of timber crops to donate or devise such lands to the United States in order to assure future timber supplies for the agricultural and other industries of the State or for other national forest purposes, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept on behalf of the United States title to any such land so donated or devised, subject to such reservations by the donor of the present stand of merchantable timber or of mineral or other rights for a period not exceeding twenty years as the Secretary of Agriculture may find to be reasonable and not detrimental to the purposes of this section, and to pay out of any moneys appropriated for the general expenses of the Forest Service the cost of recording deeds or other expenses incident to the examination and acceptance of title. Any lands to which title is so accepted shall be in units of such size or so located as to be capable of economical administration as national forests either separately or jointly with other lands acquired under this section, or jointly with an existing national forest. All lands to which title is accepted under this section shall, upon acceptance of title, become national forest lands, subject to all laws applicable to lands acquired under the Act of March 1, 1911 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page 961), and amendments thereto. In the sale of timber from national forest lands acquired under this section preference shall be given to applicants who will furnish the products desired therefrom to meet the necessities of citizens of the United States engaged in agriculture in the States in which such national forest is situated: Provided, That all property, rights, easements, and benefits authorized by this section to be retained by or reserved to owners of lands donated or devised to the United States shall be subject to the tax laws of the States where such lands are located.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to ascertain and determine the location of public lands chiefly valuable for stream-flow protection or for timber production, which can be economically administered as parts of national forests, and to report his findings to the National Forest Reservation Commission established under the Act of March 1, 1911 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page 961), and if the commission shall determine that the administration of said lands by the Federal Government will protect the flow of streams used for navigation, or for irrigation, or will promote a future timber supply, the President shall lay the findings of the commission before the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 9. That the President, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to establish as national forests, or parts thereof, any lands within the boundaries of Government reservations, other than national parks, reservations for phosphate and other mineral deposits or water-power purposes, national monuments, and Indian reservations, which in the opinion of the Secretary of the department now administering the area and the Secretary of Agriculture are suitable for the production of timber, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture under such rules and regulations and in accordance with such general plans as may be jointly approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary formerly administering the area, for the use and occupation of such lands and for the sale of products therefrom. That where such national forest is established on land previously reserved for the Army or Navy for purposes of national defense the land shall remain subject to the unhampered use of the War or Navy Department for said purposes, and nothing in this section shall be construed to relinquish the authority over such lands for purposes of national defense now vested in the Department for which the lands were formerly reserved. Any moneys available for the maintenance, improvement, protection, construction of highways and general administration of the national forests shall be available for expenditure on the national forests created under this section. All receipts from the sale of products from or for the use of lands in such national forests shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, forest reserve fund, and shall be disposed of in like manner as the receipts from other national forests as provided by existing law. Any person who shall violate any rule or regulation promulgated under this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Approved, June 7, 1924.

Rotenone-Insecticide

Rotenone, a powerful insect poison extracted from certain tropical plants, has finally yielded the secrets of its complex chemical structure to chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture. This discovery not only opens the way to the manufacture of synthetic rotenone; it also gives a clue to the structure of related compounds that may prove valuable poisons against insect pests.

Rotenone was selected several years ago as the most promising from a large number of substances examined by the U. S. D. A. in a search for an insecticide that could be relied on to kill insects and at the same time to be harmless to human beings if swallowed accidentally. A series of laboratory and field tests showed that it is fifteen times more toxic than nicotine to aphids.

New Rabbit and Rodent Repellent

Sulphonated oil is a new product developed by Dr. Harvey of the University of Minnesota Experiment Station, to provide protection to fruit trees and shrubbery against rabbits and mice.

It is a dark viscous liquid, having a disagreeable odor, and fine lasting qualities. It is applied by brush or can be sprayed on the bark of trees. The cost of treatment is figured at less than 2c per tree. Sulphonated oil is manufactured and distributed by the Ward Chemical Company, Taylors Falls, Minn.

Dr. Richard P. White, Research Specialist on Ornamental Nursery Stock at New Brunswick, N. J., was the principal speaker at the November 7th meeting of the Long Island Nurserymen's Association at Farmington. His subject was "Researches on Rhododendrons, Azaleas," etc., illustrated by Lantern Slides. Dr. White is a foremost expert in the field of broad-leaved evergreens and is cooperating with the New Jersey Nurserymen's Association.

A long-time Nurseryman, well known to the Old Guard, Thomas A. McBeth, writes the office of the American Nurseryman as follows: "I am in receipt of a copy of the American Nurseryman of November 1st; it was like meeting an old friend. I have been laid up with rheumatism for the last three years, pretty well into the fourth. Sold my business in the beginning of my sickness; have been unable to do any kind of work, so that I neglected to renew my subscription. I have passed my eighty-seventh birthday. Many thanks for the paper—the best Nursery paper published in the United States by all odds."



FIELD ROSES

1932 - 1933

Large Assortment

Send for Late List

Howard Rose Co.
HEMET, CALIFORNIA

NOTICE

All "American Nurserymen" wishing to do business with Europe should send for the **HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER**

This is a British Trade Paper read weekly by all the chief accredited horticultural traders. Annual subscription to cover cost of postage, \$1.85. Money orders payable at Nottingham.

As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trades. Address

Horticultural Advertiser (1930) Ltd.
Nottingham, England

LITERATURE

The Book of Delphinium—By John F. Lee-ning, is a Pitman publication. This book of 76 pages has beautiful Delphinium blue covers, illustrations in both color and black and white. The author feels compelled to make an apology to the experienced gardener who finds the notes too elementary. "I would point out," he says, "that facts which seem commonplace and obvious to some are not always familiar to all, and it has been found necessary to start at the beginning, assuming little or no technical knowledge. Nevertheless I hope that even experts may find something useful in its pages."

The book is a clear, concise and interesting study of the delphinium, its culture, soil requirements, propagation, insects and diseases and remedies therefor, and a study of the varieties. An excellent book to recommend to the purchasers of delphinium plants. Postpaid \$1.25 from American Fruits Pub. Co., P. O. Box 124, Rochester, N. Y.

Boyd Nursery Company, McMinnville, Tenn., wholesale trade list for 1932-33, lists hardy deciduous flowering shrubs, specimen and lining out evergreens, vines, bulbs, tree and shrub seeds etc. Says F. C. Boyd, proprietor: "In selling my interest in another Nursery company here three years ago, I have been out of touch with the wholesale trade. But now having established a small Nursery of my own, am glad to renew old acquaintances and make new ones in the trade."

Bulletin 318 of the College of Agriculture of Missouri University, at Columbia, deals with "Inspection and Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers." Ninety-five varieties of commercial fertilizers have been collected and analyzed, and are reported upon in this bulletin.

The Barnham Nurseries, Ltd., Barnham, Sussex, England. Trade catalogue of fruit trees, roses and general Nursery stock, for 1932-33.

P. D. B. Treatment For Peach Borers—Detailed directions for gassing the peach tree borer with P. D. B.—paradichlorobenzene—are contained in a statement by Prof. D. M. Daniel, entomologist at the N. Y. State Experiment Station at Ithaca. Copy of the statement may be obtained free of charge upon request to the Station.

Obituary

A. Fred Boyd

A. Fred Boyd, 23-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boyd, of Boyd Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn., died November 22, the victim of an accidental shooting a week previous. Young Boyd had returned from a business trip to Nashville where he had delivered a consignment of Nursery stock with a new .38 calibre Smith & Wesson revolver.

Arriving home he took the gun to his bedroom where his wife had retired and in the belief that he had removed all of the cartridges which his wife had requested him to do, he handed the gun to her and asked her to try it. As she snapped the trigger the third time the hammer fell on a bullet which her husband had failed to remove.

The bullet entered Mr. Boyd's abdomen, puncturing the internal organs, also severing a large artery at the base of the spine. He was immediately rushed to the hospital where an operation was hurriedly performed in an effort to stem the flow of blood and hemorrhages and save the youth's life. He stood a possible chance of recovery, but suffered a chill and from that time on gradually weakened.

After leaving high school Boyd became associated with his father, F. C. Boyd, in the conduct of the business of the Boyd Nursery Co.

Besides his wife and infant son, he is survived by his parents, eight brothers and two sisters.

SEEDLINGS

CLEAN COAST GROWN

We have good stands in all lines, which look very promising, they will be carefully dug, graded, and packed, so they will reach you in first class condition.

Our usual extensive line of SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. An especially fine lot of BIRCH, MAPLE, THORN and FLOWERING CHERRY.

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East Morrison at 23rd St.
PORTLAND OREGON

MONEY-MAKERS

For 1932-33

KERRIA JAPONICA double flowering
GLOBE LOCUST
ROSE ACACIA standards
CHINE FLEECEVINE
—many others

Send for Fall Trade List

Willis Nursery Co.

WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN
Ottawa, Kansas

EVERGREENS

SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTS

FOR LINING OUT

Write for Our Price List

THE NORTH-EASTERN FORESTRY CO.

"We Grow Our Own Trees"

CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT

JAPANESE CHERRIES and CRABS

up to 12 feet

MAGNOLIAS, LENNEI and SOULANGEANA

up to 10 feet

A. E. WOHLERT,

Narberth, Pa.

LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

THE BENJAMIN CHASE COMPANY

DERRY, N. H.

WESTCOTT NURSERY CO.

Falls Church, Va.

400 Acres of
EVERGREENS, SHRUBS, TREES

Write for Price List

1932-1933

Offers to the Trade at special prices a full assortment of all varieties of

Small Fruit Plants

Rambo's Wholesale Nurseries
BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN

PEERLESS IS THE MARKER

you want for plants, shrubs, trees.
Write for descriptive circular; it's free.

PEERLESS MARKER CO.
WATERLOO, IOWA



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Are you satisfied with your present catalog? We are producers of some of the most successful catalogs in the country. Write and get our ideas before placing your order for your next catalog. Glad to send you samples without obligation

The L. W. Ramsey Company

Advertising for Nurserymen

430 Union Bank Bldg. Davenport, Iowa

LINING OUT STOCK

CONNECTICUT VALLEY GROWN

Over 100 Leading Varieties

DECIDUOUS and EVERGREEN

Special Offer—Early Orders

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

BARBERRY THUNBERGI

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ROSA MULTIFLORA JAPONICA

(Best Understock)

Write for Complete List.

C. E. WILSON & COMPANY, INC.

Manchester, Conn.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA CAPITATA

THE ONLY HARDY UPRIGHT YEW

Should supersede Arborvitae for hedge purposes

AZALEAS (EVERGREEN & DECIDUOUS)

MAGNOLIAS Large Flowering

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

and other scarce items.

Send us your list of requirements with full particulars as to quantities, varieties and sizes.

BOBBINK and ATKINS

RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Storing Evergreen Plants

Experiments conducted by the New York Experiment Station at Ithaca with the storage of evergreen plants, using paraffin wax are, we believe, of much interest to Nurserymen generally, since many Nurserymen have been conducting similar experiments individually.

Since paraffin has been used by many investigators to prevent dormant deciduous stock from drying out, the Experiment Station decided to dig a number of small narrow-leaved evergreen plants (balled and burlapped), apply a good coating of paraffin to the balls (over the burlap), and see how long these plants would keep. Oxygen is necessary for the respiration which is constantly going on in roots, but this easily penetrates through the paraffin. Fourteen plants each of four species were used; half were paraffined and the remainder were used as checks. *Picea canadensis*, *Thuja occ. globosa*, *Juniperus excelsa stricta*, and *Taxus cuspidata* were the plants used; they were 12 to 18 inches tall. The balls were dipped in warm paraffin, immersed immediately in cold water in order to harden the paraffin, and redipped in the paraffin again; although probably one coat would have been sufficient. The plants were dug, treated and weighed January 6, 1932, and stored in a pit house or storage cellar, but were placed upon shelves in order to be away from the moisture nearer the ground.

On June 6, 1932, all plants were again weighed. By this time all the untreated plants were completely dead, and the treated plants were in excellent condition, the *Taxus* having put out new growth. The following table showing the average weights and loss of water during this period is interesting:

| | | <i>Picea can.</i> | <i>Thuja occ. globosa</i> | <i>Jun. excelsa stricta</i> | <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Paraffined | | | | | |
| Av. wt. (lbs.) | 1/6/32 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 15.5 | 19.9 |
| " " " | 6/6/32 | 17.3 | 16.5 | 13.0 | 17.8 |
| Loss of water during period (lbs.) | | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Check | | | | | |
| Av. wt. (lbs.) | 1/6/32 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 14.0 | 19.8 |
| " " " | 6/6/32 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 11.3 | 16.1 |
| Loss of water during period (lbs.) | | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 |

This shows the considerably greater amount of water loss through those balls which were not covered with paraffin.

This experiment, say Station authorities is merely suggestion of the use of paraffin to keep balled and burlapped material from drying out too fast and might find a practical application in the shipping of such ma-

Plant Quarantine Summary Annual Report of Lee A. Strong, P. Q. C. A.

Gipsy Moth Eradication—The gipsy moth has been eradicated from New Jersey. This insect infested more than 400 square miles in New Jersey and it required about ten years to exterminate it. No trace of the moth has been found in New Jersey since May, 1929, and the extermination is now considered complete. The success of this work, Mr. Strong says, conclusively demonstrated the soundness of the methods employed and showed that it is entirely feasible to eradicate this insect from large areas when work is undertaken vigorously, with trained personnel and with sufficient funds. The Federal Government and the Department of Conservation of the State of New York are now cooperating to eradicate this pest from Long Island.

European Corn Borer Activities—Included the suppression of several outlying infestations in Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and Virginia, and the retardation of spread by means of quarantines, were continued to the end of the fiscal year on June 30, but immediately thereafter it was found necessary to revoke the quarantine and cancel the regulations, because Federal funds for further enforcement were inadequate. In connection with the prevention of spread of the corn borer, more than 130,000 bushels of farm products originating in the quarantined area and more than 3,000,000 cut flowers and plants were certified for shipment to unfested sections.

Japanese Beetle Quarantine Extended—The continued spread of the Japanese beetle in the eastern United States necessitated the extension of the regulated area, chiefly in eastern New York State. The regulated area now comprises 51,339 square miles. The most outlying points of infestation are, however, still less than 500 miles from the points at which the infestation was originally discovered in western New Jersey fifteen years ago. Spread to other sections of the United States has been prevented by the treatment of shipments of plants, plant products, and soil sent from the eastern infested territory to other parts of the United States. On the basis of previous records of farm products inspection, it was considered practicable to reduce materially the number of fruits and vegetables under regulation and to eliminate entirely restrictions on the movement of grain and forage crops. The regulations were revised accordingly, effective last January.

Foreign Plant Quarantines—Of note in material great distances. Users are warned that this covering must be perfect in order to fulfill its purpose. In planting stock which has been treated, the paraffin coating should be removed.

This experiment is merely preliminary, and it is suggested the method should not be adopted without further trial.

the administration of foreign plant quarantines, says Mr. Strong, has been a definite decrease in importations from abroad of Nursery stock and other plant propagating materials, not so much in the number of importations as in average quantities. Accompanying this reduction in average quantity of the shipments, more frequent use has been made of the privilege of mail shipment for the more numerous smaller lots. The necessity for constant vigilance in order to prevent the introduction of foreign pests is well illustrated, says the Chief of the Administration, by the records of the port inspection service. During the year there were intercepted at the various ports of entry 48,207 lots of prohibited or restricted material, of which 10,951 bore insects and diseases. It is worthy of note, he says, that 1,866 of these lots were hosts of the Mediterranean fruit fly and came from countries where this destructive insect is known to occur.

Bristol Nurseries, Bristol, Conn., were awarded the National Chrysanthemum Society of America silver cup for seedling pompom, displayed at the Society's annual show, held this year at Cleveland, Ohio. The company also received five first awards for other seedlings, all creations of Alex Cumming, Jr. Mr. Cumming is known as one of the keenest growers of chrysanthemums and pompoms anywhere in the United States.

State Nursery Enlarged—The state forest tree Nursery at Trout Lake, Wis., has been enlarged to a point where 12,000,000 trees can be produced annually for re-planting.

Newer and Better Plants

(Continued from Page 181)

can Conifers; this too shows wide variation in types and hardiness. In Eastern America only the Rocky Mountain hardy form should be planted and the thick, bluish-green foliaged type selected.

The Table Mountain pine, *Pinus pungens*, one of our hardiest and most attractive American species is scarcely known in plantings though introduced over a hundred years ago and highly prized in England. It has very conspicuous large brown cones which hang on indefinitely and with its irregular growth and fine dark foliage is an object of great beauty. It is an example of one of our loveliest forgotten native trees.

The Japanese Black pine, *Pinus thunbergii*, is another old introduction but rarely seen today. It has proved of greatest value for seashore planting in New England, and is the only conifer that has been found to successfully withstand the sweeping salt winds of Martha's Vineyard. It has picturesque irregular growth, very Japanese in effect.

Mountain juniper, *Juniperus horizontalis*, is a form found at Bar Harbor, and other New England places and is peculiarly attractive for trailing over cliffs and rocks. The foliage is very glaucous and keeps the color through the winter. Shore juniper, *Juniperus conferta*, a Wilson introduction of 1915, is an attractive trailing evergreen with bluish-green needles and black fruit with bluish bloom. It is a valuable acquisition still scarcely known.

Sargent Juniper, *Juniperus chinensis sargentii*, is one of the most useful of the low growing types. There are two forms, a gray green and a rich green. Both have creeping stems and plummy branchlets of great beauty.

"A very desirable ornamental tree of more compact habit and handsomer than the Common Hemlock," is Dr. Rehder's description of the Carolina hemlock, *Tsuga caroliniana*. The lustrous dark green leaves and graceful drooping branches make it an object of note in any planting. It also withstands city conditions better than the Canada hemlock.

The Japanese and Western American species of hemlock are little known but are so beautiful as to well warrant a careful testing out, particularly where the Carolina and the Canada hemlock are at home. There are many fine dwarf forms of the Canada hemlock, *Tsuga canadensis*, but these are principally useful for rockeries or the conifer collection.

(To be continued in next issue)

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Roses For Registration

Glitters Cl. H. T., originated with John Smith, "Rose Acres," Hayward, Cal.; parentage—Mrs. W. J. Grant x Margaret McGredy. This is a climbing rose with bronze green foliage; hardy and everblooming in California. The buds are long and pointed; the flowers very large, five to six inches across with 27 petals. Color, glowing pink with gold base, very sweet, and lasts a long time.

California Gold, Polyantha, originated with John Smith, "Rose Acres," Hayward, Cal.; parentage—Gloria Mundi. Of vigorous habit with foliage similar to that of Gloria Mundi, with small, fragrant, clustered flowers larger than those of its parent. Color, bright golden yellow; long-lasting; a free-bloomer.

U. P. Hedrick, originated with Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada; parentage—Rosa spinosissima. Open-fertilized. A shrub with dark, dull green foliage of fine texture; bushy, vigorous, and hardy at Ottawa. Buds, conical; flowers single (5 petals), 2 inches across. Color, Rosolane pink turning to Rosalane purple. A free bloomer. Rosa blanda is similar, but Hedrick has better habit and large flowers.

Iroquois, originated with Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada; parentage—Rosa cinnamomea x Scotch Rose Pythagoras. A compact, bushy shrub with small, cedar green foliage; very vigorous, hardy in Canada without protection. The globular buds open to flat, semi-double flowers 1½ inches across of pale amaranth pink, lighter towards the edges. Free bloomer.

Orinda, originated with Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada; parentage—Harrison's Yellow. Open fertilized. This vigorous, bushy plant is hardy at Ottawa without protection and has dark green leaves of fine texture. Buds, ovoid. Flower, amber yellow, cupped, double, 1½ inches in diameter, fragrant. This rose is similar to Harrison's Yellow, but paler and has better habit.

Huron, originated with Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada; parentage—Rosa cinnamomea x Scotch Rose Pythagoras. A bushy plant with rough, green foliage; vigorous and hardy without protection at Ottawa. The pinkish buds are globular and open to fragrant, semi-double, white flowers three-fourths inch across, exposing lemon-yellow stamens. Proposed by American Rose Society

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Believing that a great service could be done Canadians by placing in their hands a booklet, which would give them, in a concise form, the principles of landscape gardening and the kinds and varieties of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants most suited to different parts of Canada, the Canadian Horticultural Council, through its Committees on Publicity and Plant Registration and Ornamental Horticulture, arranged with the author, M. H. Howitt, to prepare the matter contained in it. Mr. Howitt has had a very thorough training in landscape architecture, and the advice given will be found to be reliable and good.

The volume is rich in illustration not only of designs showing contrasts that bring out the lessons to be taught, but also reproductions from actual photographs of landscape and planting effects. In its eighty-five pages it gives in concise form the principles of landscape gardening and the kinds and varieties of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants most suitable to different parts of Canada.

Although prepared at considerable cost the book may be obtained at a price of twenty-five cents per copy, with a discount to horticultural societies, schools and other organizations ordering in quantities. It may be obtained at the office of the Canadian Horticultural Council or the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

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